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essary to point out that 230 is not 154 per cent higher than 76. The same error occurs elsewhere in the chapter.

A bibliography fills up 46 out of the 114 pages in the volume; in the present deluge of printed matter on prices and cost of living, an indiscriminate list, such as the one here given, is of less value than a selection of sources with notes as to the value of the contents. The author has rendered a service in giving a clear and full statement of the course of prices and wages in an important industrial and commercial city of central Europe.

The volume by Fritz Rothe is mainly devoted to an account of the sources and method of distribution of the meat supply of the city of Cologne. While the author offers little in the way of positive suggestions for improving and increasing the meat supply of Germany, he has brought out clearly the wasteful methods now in use, and the need for a constructive policy in order to relieve the present distress.

HENRY J. HARRIS.

Library of Congress, Washington.

NEW BOOKS

ARNAUNE, A. *La monnaie, le crédit et le change*. Fifth edition brought down to date. (Paris: Alcan. 1912. Pp. xii, 564. 8 fr.)

ASHLEY, W. J. *Gold and prices*. (New York: Longmans. 1912. Pp. 32. 50c.)

Six articles originally published in "Pall Mall Gazette." Gold largely responsible for increase of prices. Believes that present upward movement of prices will soon cease.

BENDIX, L. *The Aldrich plan in the light of modern banking*. (New York: Robert R. Johnston. 1912. Pp. xiv, 227. \$2.)
To be reviewed.

BRADY, J. E., editor. *Banking law journal digest; a complete digest of all the legal decisions, which have appeared in the issues of the "Banking Law Journal," from January, 1900, to June, 1912, inclusive*. (New York: Banking Law Journ. Co. 1912. Pp. xix, 210. \$3.)

BRAEDT, F. *Das Sparkassenwesen im Königreich Sachsen*. (Tübingen: H. Laupp. 1912. 4 m.)

BROWN, W. H. *The story of a bank. An account of the fortunes and misfortunes of the second bank of the United States, with a preliminary sketch of the first bank*. (Boston: Badger. 1912. Pp. xxiii, 213. \$1.50.)

CLEVELAND, F. A. *The budget as a means of locating responsibility*

for waste and inefficiency. *What the president is trying to do by way of budget making for the national government.* (New York: Academy of Political Science. 1912. Pp. 16.)

CROSS, F. J. *How I lived on 3d. a day and what I learnt from it: with chapters on the A B C of cheap and good foods, their cost and comparative value.* (London: Richard J. James. 1912. Pp. 124. 6d.)

HELMO, J. *Die Bankenquôte 1908.* (Leipzig: Dieterichsche Verlagsbuchh. 1912. Pp. 200.)

HELMREICH, T. *Das Geldwesen in den deutschen Schutzgebieten.* Vol. I. *Neu-Guinea.* (Nürnberg: J. L. Schrag. 1912. Pp. 62, illus. 1 m.)

HOBSON, O. R. *Agricultural credit banks.* (Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. 21.)

HUSKINSON, T. W. *The banks of England's charters; the causes of our social distress.* (London: King. Pp. 152. 2s. 6d.)

LENZ, F. and UNHOLTZ, O. *Die Geschichte des Bankhauses Gebrüder Schickler. Festschrift zum 200-jährigen Bestehen.* (Berlin: Gebrüder Schickler. 1912. Pp. xxiv, 355, 94.)

LEWIN, J. *Der heutige Zustand der Aktienhandelsbanken in Russland (1900-1910). Freiburger Inauguraldissertation.* (Freiburg i.B.: H. M. Popper & Sohn. 1912. Pp. xii, 164.)

LEWIS, S. E. *The river of money and the influence of the money trust system upon the increased cost of living.* (New York: Knickerbocker Press. 1912. Pp. iv, 72. 75c.)

MINOPRIO, J. *Geldklemme und Kreditnot.* (Berlin: Verlag für Fachliteratur. 1912. 1.50 m.)

MUHLEMAN, M. L. *The world's principal monetary systems.* American Bankers' Association Year Book, 1912. (New York: Banking Law Journ. Co. 1912. Pp. 52, 59, illus. \$1.)

MYRICK, H. *Coöperative finance. An American method for American people.* (New York: Orange Judd Co. 1912. Pp. 300, illus. \$2.50.)

Proposes a federation of banks, somewhat similar in effect to the Aldrich plan, but with more popular control. Emphasis placed upon the need of land mortgage banks.

NUSCHELER, H. E. *Die Zürcher Kantonalbank. 1870-1904.* (Zürich: E. Speidel. 1906. 1912. Pp. xii, 175 and 204. 2.40 m.)

PFÄHL. *Die mitteldeutsche Privatbank, Aktiengesellschaft, früher: Magdeburger Privat-Bank 1856-1911.* (Halle: H. Kuhnt. 1912. 4 m.)

RAINER, L. S. *Goldproduktion und Teuerung.* (Berlin: Verlag für Fachliteratur. 1912. Pp. 31. 1.50 m.)

RATZKA-ERNST, C. *Welthandelsartikel und ihre Preise. Eine Studie zur Preisbewegung und Preisbildung.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1912. 7 m.)

SCHAUER, C. *Die Preussische Bank.* (Halle a.S.: F. Münster. 1912. 4.50 m.)

TAIT, J. S. *The relation of banking reform to corporate financing; read before the American Civic Alliance, at Washington, December 29, 1911.* (Washington: B. C. Adams. 1912. Pp. 24.)

THIEME, F. *Die Entwicklung der Preise und ihre Bedeutung für die wirtschaftliche Lage der Bevölkerung der Stadt Halle.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1912. 3 m.)

TIFFANY, F. B. *Handbook of the law of banks and banking.* (St. Paul, Minn.: West Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. xi, 669. \$3.75.)

WEBB, M. de P. *Britain's dilemma.* (London: King. 1912. 7s. 6d.)

If the Indian mints were opened and the financial policy of the Indian Council reconstructed resulting in a use of gold in that country, the overabundance of gold in Europe would be diverted, and accordingly prices would be steadied and labor unrest lessened.

WHITE, H. *Plans for monetary reform. Address delivered at the Finance Forum of the West Side Y. M. C. A., Nov. 13, 1912.* (New York: Y. M. C. A. 1912. Pp. 24.)

WILLIAMSON, A. *The French law relating to bills of exchange, promissory notes, and cheques.* (London: Stevens & Sons. 1912. Pp. 224. 10s.)

Trust companies in the United States. 1912 edition. (New York: U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. 1912. Pp. xlvii, 442.)

Die Reichsbank, 1876-1910. (Jena: Fischer. 1912. Pp. viii, 251. 8 m.)

Public Finance, Taxation, and Tariff

Annexation, Preferential Trade and Reciprocity. By CEPHAS D. ALLIN and GEORGE M. JONES. (Toronto: Musson Book Company. 1911. Pp. xii, 390. \$2.50.)

This careful study of the Canadian annexation movement of 1849-1850 shows in interesting fashion the importance of economic influences in determining political development, and at the same time suggests the inadequacy of a purely economic explanation of history. By the sweeping away of the British corn laws, Canada lost the preference her products had enjoyed in the English market, while the maintenance of the navigation acts put her at a disadvantage in competing with the United States in that market. From other markets her goods were excluded by high